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Yet this negative result is valuable as showing once more and by a convincing process that the real history of the Empire is to be found in its parts and in their continuous resistance to the encroachments of a central power which seemed to them an intrusion upon their traditional rights.

The outward appearance of these volumes is beyond praise, but there are some curious blemishes of proof-reading. That Mr. Fisher "knows German" as that phrase is understood in England, we do not doubt, but the pages fairly bristle with inaccuracies of German quotation. On page 165 of Vol. I. we note in a space of three lines five errors which can be due only to ignorance of the language. A truly classical illustration is on page 181 of Vol. I., where a certain nominee to an imperial deputyship appears as "Frederick of Statthaltern!" Latin quotations on the other hand are eminently accurate.

Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE, M.A. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. Pp. xxiv, 416.)

SINCE the time of Scott, at least, the name of Saladin has been familiar to all lovers of English literature, and it is indeed "singular," as our author remarks in his preface, "that, so far as English literature is concerned, the character and history of Saladin should have been suffered to remain where Scott left them seventy years ago, and that no complete life of the celebrated adversary of Richard Coeur de Lion should have been written in our language." It was a happy thought to include a life of Saladin in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, for his was the life of a great and noble man, and at least some knowledge of his early career, his education and development is necessary, if we wish to understand the events which culminated in the tragedy of the loss of the city, and the fall of the kingdom, of Jerusalem. The division of the Seljuk empire, which followed the death of Melik Shah in 1092, had given the Crusaders a chance to get a foot-hold in Syria. How precarious a foot-hold they had actually secured we can realize when we remember the fact, pointed out by our author (p. 26), that at the birth of Saladin "the great cities Aleppo, Damascus, Hamah, Emesa, were still in Moslem hands, and were never taken by the Christians, though their reduction must certainly have been possible at more than one crisis." It was inevitable that, as soon as the western parts of the Seljuk empire were re-united in one strong hand, the Christian possessions in Syria should be in great peril. In this book we read how the process of reconquest and reunion, begun early in the twelfth century, and continued by Nureddin, was completed by Saladin. This great leader, with Fatimide Egypt under his sway, completely hemmed in, on the land side, the narrow domains of the Christians, and, when he was ready, attacked them with crushing force.

In an interesting preface our author gives some account of the princi-

pal authorities on whom he has relied. He speaks very highly of Marin's *Histoire de Saladin, Sultan d'Égypte et de Syrie*, which was published in 1758. On page xv. is a list of the principal authorities. It would have been well to include in this list the names of all the books which are referred to in the body of the work. A study of this list, and the titles mentioned in the foot-notes, will show that the author, while not claiming to have exhausted the literature of the subject, has made use of the most important sources.

The book is divided into five parts. Part I.—Introductory—is divided into four chapters, entitled respectively: Saladin's World; The First Crusade, 1098; The Harbinger, 1127; and the Fall of Edessa, 1127–1144. In these chapters is given a rapid and valuable survey of the civilization of the Seljuks and of the organization of their state, with most appreciative notices of Melik Shah, "the noblest of the Seljuk emperors," and of the great vizier, Nizam-el-mulk. The author calls especial attention to the great zeal of the Seljuks for the promotion of learning, and to the fact that their invasion of southwestern Asia created a revival of the Mohammedan faith. A rapid sketch is given of the disruption of the Seljuk empire, the First Crusade, the rise of Zengy and the fall of Edessa.

Part II.—Egypt, 1138–1174—is also divided into four chapters, entitled respectively: Saladin's Youth, 1138–1164; The Conquest of Egypt, 1164–1169; Vezir of Egypt, 1169–1171; Saladin at Cairo, 1171–1173. Our author knows his Cairo well, and his account of the city in the days of Saladin is particularly interesting.

The scope of Part III.—Empire, 1174–1186—is sufficiently indicated by the titles of the four chapters, which are respectively: The Conquest of Syria, 1174–1176; Truces and Treaties, 1176–1181; The Conquest of Mesopotamia, 1181–1183; Damascus, 1183–1186.

Part IV.—The Holy War, 1187–1191—has five chapters, entitled respectively: The Battle of Hattin, 1187; Jerusalem Regained, 1187; The Rally at Tyre, 1187–1188; The Battle of Acre, 1189; The Siege of Acre, 1189–1191. Whatever may be thought of the killing of Reginald of Châtillon, and the knights of the two military orders after the battle of Hattin, there can be only one opinion of the magnanimity of Saladin's treatment of those who were in Jerusalem when it surrendered to him. His conduct was in striking contrast to that of the leaders and men of the First Crusade. In the chapter on the Rally at Tyre the author well points out what a difference it would have made in the subsequent history, if the Moslems had captured Tyre, but in view of the strength of the city's position, and all the other circumstances, it is doubtful if Saladin could have captured it, especially after the reverse of December 29, 1197 (p. 240), before reinforcements could arrive from the West.

Part V.—Richard and Saladin, 1191–1192—brings the story down nearly to the end of Saladin's life, in chapters entitled respectively: The Loss of Acre, 1191; The Coast March, August–September, 1191;

In sight of Jerusalem, September, 1191—July, 1192; The Last Fight at Joppa, 1192. At last Acre was in the hands of the Christians, but the rest of the story of the Third Crusade is not, for them, a glorious one. There were exhibitions of bravery the most heroic; but how about the slaughter of the hostages at Acre, the vacillation of the Crusaders near Jerusalem, and the truce giving to the Christians such paltry returns for all the blood and treasure which Christendom had spent since 1187?

Chapter XXII.—At Rest—gives an account of the last few months of the great sultan's life, tells of the fatal illness which carried him off in 1193, and gives a summary of his character. We cannot wonder that this noble man was loved by his people, and that his great qualities should have been admired by those to whom his religion was, as it were, an invention of the Evil One.

Chapter XXIII.—Saladin in Romance—is extremely interesting, especially the author's remarks on *The Talisman* and Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*.

Pages 403–416 are occupied by an index, which seems carefully made, though one or two minor omissions have been noted. The tables of the Dynasties of Western Asia in the Twelfth Century, The Family of Saladin, Kings of Jerusalem, Princes of Antioch, and Counts of Tripolis, and the Great Lords of Palestine, will be found useful for reference. The illustrations are both interesting and valuable, while the maps and plans are a very welcome addition to the book. The book is attractively gotten up and is written in an attractive style.

Stanley Lane-Poole has rendered valuable service in his different works by presenting various phases of Oriental history and life in such a way as to interest even those to whom such subjects are ordinarily a sealed book. He has put English and American readers under a still further obligation by his excellent life of the great Moslem hero Saladin.

J. R. JEWETT.

The Great Lord Burghley: A Study in Elizabethan Statecraft. By MARTIN A. S. HUME. (New York: Longmans, Green and Co. 1898. Pp. xv, 511.)

THE history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth is being steadily rewritten. In no field have the researches of modern investigators been more fruitful. The secondary writers who for so long have copied from each other are thoroughly discredited; it is no longer necessary to rely upon their main authorities, the ignorant annalists and memoir-writers of the time; the picturesque details of scandal-mongers are being tested and rejected; and contemporary controversy is no longer regarded as possessing historical authority. This is the result of the arduous work which is being done in the examination, publication and calendaring of documents. The *Calendars of State Papers*, Domestic, Foreign and Spanish, and the *Reports* of the Historical Manuscripts Commission have already thrown much light upon the dark places, and the specialist investigators, like